

# The True Northerner.

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### AMERICAN ITEMS.

#### East.

A whale caught fire on a railway dock in Boston, and the fire department was called out to save the skeleton. He had been brought for exhibition, and the loss is stated at \$9,500.

There was serious rioting at Jersey City arising out of the freight-handlers' strike. Italian workmen were assaulted by the strikers, and retaliated with pistol shots, killing one person and wounding several. One Italian, in fleeing from the strikers, was drowned.

The safe of the Bank Italo-Americano in New York was broken open and robbed of \$6,600.

While workmen on the North Shore road were blasting near Milton, N. Y., a premature explosion killed three Italians and seriously injured eight others.

Three disastrous conflagrations occurred in New York city at nearly the same time. They broke out, respectively, in Whitehall, Pearl and Washington streets, and the damage occasioned will reach \$300,000.

#### West.

Two sensational murders occurred in Chicago within a few hours. Charles Stiles, a noted operator on the Board of Trade, and caller of the Call Board at a salary of \$5,000 a year, was shot dead at his room in the Palmer House by an Italian woman with whom he had been living for five or six years. An old and respected gentleman named Dr. Joel Prescott, the proprietor of a bathing establishment, was murdered by burglars, who beat out his brains with a hammer and made his escape.

Advices from Arizona announce that forty Apache bucks attacked the town of Globe and were repulsed after a hard fight by the citizens. The fight lasted half an hour, during which the Indians tried to set fire to several buildings without success. One white man was wounded. Indian casualties unknown, as they carried off their dead and wounded.

At Flagstaff, New Mexico, Jim Brown and "Blind" Jim murdered two men named Storey and F. P. Dietrich. The whole town pursued, caught and hanged the murderers.

A party of Germans made an attempt to batter down the doors of the jail at Las Vegas, in order to lynch H. C. Brown for the murder of Frank Meyer. The Sheriff gave them ample warning, and then ordered the guards to open with Winchester rifles. When the smoke cleared away, four men lay on the ground badly wounded, two of whom will die.

A party of 100 Indians captured every horse belonging to a band of citizens who left Globe City, Arizona, to protect settlers in the Salt River country, and the rangers walked home.

For the fourth time in the past eight years the mill of East & Lewis, at Lima, Ohio, has been burned, the losses aggregating \$80,000.

The charges of infidelity and skepticism often repeated against the Michigan University are answered by the fact that more than 30 per cent. of the students, 61 per cent. of the faculty and 84 per cent. of the teachers and assistants are professing Christians.

Juan B. Alvarado, who was Governor of California from 1836 to 1843, died at San Pablo.

At Dayton, W. T., every store, hotel and bank in the town was consumed by fire, which destroyed six business blocks. Loss, \$300,000.

Crop reports have been received by the Michigan Secretary of State from 65 townships. The acreage of wheat this year is 1,718,155, and the estimated yield is 31,429,834 bushels. Last year's acreage was 1,669,405, which yielded 20,173,471 bushels.

Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of Abraham Lincoln, died in Springfield, Ill., at the home of her sister, Mrs. Nina Edwards, on Sunday evening, July 16. Mrs. Lincoln, as is well known, has been for a long time in very poor health, but recently she had grown rapidly worse, and on Saturday, the 14th, she suffered a paralytic stroke, from which she never rallied, but lay in a comatose state until she died. She was 64 years old. Secretary of War Lincoln is her only surviving child.

Alfred H. Pease, the pianist, dropped dead on the street in St. Louis after a debauch lasting over six weeks. He was engaged to accompany Nilsson on her American tour this fall.

#### South.

F. L. Jones, a photographer of Louisville, Miss., who has already murdered four men, killed a boy namesake in cold blood.

Editors Gaines and Sears, of Louisville, indulged in a street fight over a journalistic quarrel. Several shots were fired, but no serious damage was inflicted. A stockbroker, a block away from the disturbance, was more severely injured by a stray bullet than either of the belligerents.

Philip Haison was hanged at Clinton, N. C., for the murder of Henry Sellers.

A mob of white and black men overpowered the jailer at Henderson, Ky., took out a negro named Wm. Ritter, and hanged him to a tree on the outskirts, for the rape and murder of a colored girl.

Life in Texas: In Orange county John Goodwin killed W. Windham's dog. Windham followed Goodwin and his brother-in-law, Moray, with a shot-gun. He shot and killed both, but was himself wounded and died in an hour. Near Whitesboro two farmers, Johnson and Ichor, quarreled. Ichor was fatally cut and Johnson killed. A boy on the farm who interfered was badly cut.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

The people of Washington have a new dread of imprisonment in the jail, as a story is in circulation that Guitau's ghost walks the corridors after midnight.

Two artesian wells will be sunk in Colorado by Commissioner Loring, as an experiment toward reclaiming the desert sections by irrigation.

In the returns up to July 1, received by the Department of Agriculture at Washington from all the States and Territories of the United States, an exceptionally fine showing is made as to all the leading cereals except corn. Illinois, the State of largest acreage, stands lowest of all in the condition of corn, and the general average of the whole country is 85, against 90 in July last year. A

medium yield for the whole country, which would be 1,700,000,000 bushels, is now virtually out of the question, and about the best that can be hoped for is that the yield will aggregate 1,200,000,000 bushels. It may fall short of that amount with unfavorable weather during the next eight or ten weeks. As regards winter and spring wheat, oats, rye and barley, the returns are remarkably favorable. The average for winter wheat stands at 104, against 83 a year ago, and all promise an unusually large yield.

A Washington dispatch announces that the bouquet Mrs. Scoville endeavored to carry to Guitau has been found to contain enough arsenic to end the lives of a dozen murderers.

Drs. Somers and Hartigan, who acted with Dr. Lamb in the Guitau autopsy, have made their report, which differs from the Lamb report in many particulars. They criticize Dr. Lamb's mode of procedure at the autopsy and take issue with him as to the state of the brain, which they find to have been in an average healthy condition, nothing abnormal being visible.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued notice of the readiness of the department to change 3 1/2 and 5 per cent into 3 per cent registered bonds, under the new law.

By an order issued from the War Department the Military Department of West Point will be discontinued Aug. 20, 1882. The General of the Army, under the War Department, will have supervision of the Military Academy. Col. Wesley Merrill, of the Fifth Cavalry, is appointed Superintendent, and will relieve Gen. O. O. Howard Sept. 1. Gen. Howard is assigned to the command of the Department of the Platte, relieving Gen. George Crook, who is assigned to the command of the Department of Arizona.

Capt. Payne, of "Oklahoma," called upon Secretary Teller. The Secretary told the Captain it would be imprudent to attempt to settle in the Territory himself and perhaps disastrous to lead others there.

### POLITICAL POINTS.

At a convention at Nashville of the State Credit Democrats of Tennessee, J. H. Fessell was placed in nomination for Governor. The Republican (Cameron) State Central Committee of Pennsylvania met at Philadelphia to restore harmony in the party. The candidates for State offices were invited into the hall, and presented a letter placing their claims in the hands of the committee. It was then resolved to send the Independents four propositions from which a choice can be made—viz., that both tickets be submitted to a vote of the party at the primaries; that the party at the primaries select a ticket by popular vote; that a new convention be held on the fourth Wednesday in August. These propositions were all rejected by the Independents, on the ground that the acceptance of either offer would amount to a virtual surrender of all the principles for which they are contending and a reaffirmation of all the abuses of which they complain. The candidates on the Independent Republican ticket addressed a letter to the Cameron nominees, saying that some of the propositions made would produce harmony in the party, and urging the withdrawal of both tickets, all the candidates to pledge themselves not to accept another nomination, a new convention to be held under the rules of the recent conference.

### MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Russian exiles to the number of 250 have arrived at St. Louis. Their tales of oppression seem almost incredible.

At a meeting in Buffalo, representatives of all the railroads leading westward decided to advance freight rates from 3 to 10 cents per 100 pounds, July 24.

A duel was fought at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, between Capt. Alvero and Maj. Cordova. The former was killed, and the latter survived but a short time.

The Iron Manufacturers' Association met at Pittsburgh last week and discussed matters pertaining to the strike. The members are determined as ever to resist the demands of the Amalgamated Association.

A party of six Americans who crossed the border to hunt up stolen cattle were arrested by the Mexicans and thrown into a filthy prison. They were twice whipped, and their personal effects appropriated. They will present their case to the authorities at Washington.

Bishop Levi Scott, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in America, died at Odessa, Del., aged 80 years.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

War between Great Britain and Egypt began on Tuesday, the 11th of July. The Egyptians have refused to obey the mandate of the British Admiral Seymour to cease work on the fortifications of Alexandria, he issued the order for the bombardment of the city, and precisely at 7 o'clock in the morning the fleet opened fire.

The British Cabinet highly disapproves of the action of the Canadian Government in resolving for home rule for Ireland.

The Treasurer of the Irish Land League received from March to June £19,740. Most of the subscriptions were from America.

Egypt can raise an army of 120,000 fighting men to repel invasion.

The Repression bill has passed through both houses of the British Parliament.

At the funeral of Gen. Skobelev, at Moscow, a crowd of 100,000 persons filled the streets. The Grand Dukes Nicholas and Alexis arrived from St. Petersburg and were cheered by the people. The remains were escorted to Riazan for interment.

The bombardment of Alexandria was distinctly heard at Malta, a distance of 900 miles, by connecting a telephone with the submarine telegraphic cable.

By the explosion of gas in a burning house in Paris twenty persons were killed, forty injured and twelve residences destroyed.

A Dublin cablegram states that thirteen somites will be proclaimed under the Repression act.

Two brothers named Flaherty, recent arrivals from America, were arrested in the County Kerry, charged with complicity in the assassination of Cavendish and Burke.

One hundred and seventy-eight persons were killed in a railway accident in Russia. The remainder of the 217 persons on board were more or less injured.

Under the Repression act sixteen counties, eight cities and four baronies of Ireland have been proclaimed.

### THE WAR IN EGYPT.

#### Bombardment of Alexandria.

The bombardment of Alexandria was begun at 7:45 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, July 11, by the iron-clad Sultan, Superb and Alexandria, of the British fleet. The batteries replied at once, their shot at first falling short of the ships. The Inflexible, Temeraire, Penelope, Invincible and Monarch soon joined in the battle. Two of the forts ceased firing after twenty minutes. The gunboats Bittern, Condor, Beacon, Decey and Cygnus attacked and quickly silenced the Marabout batteries at the entrance to the harbor. The Invincible then landed a party of marines at Fort Mex, who blew up the heavy guns with dynamite. At the moment of opening the siege dense crowds of people could be seen making their way toward the palace, and the streets were soon deserted. The Geneva red cross was visible over the hospital, and the Dutch and Greek flags could be seen flying from the towers of the city. At 1 o'clock the magazine at Fort Ada, close to the palace, was exploded. At noon four forts had been blown up, when the firing practically ceased. The English fleet had now the advantage, and the city was in their hands. Lord Granville, to order a cessation of firing. In the British House of Lords, Granville said the bombardment was directed against a military despotism, and was not an act of war against the allied powers.

The New York Tribune's special cablegram says of the bombardment: "The bombardment marks an epoch in the history of warfare, for never before was a whole city subjected to such a bombardment as this. The city has been hurled against any defenses, either on land or sea. The Alexandria was the first ship to open fire, and the shots being returned, in a quarter of an hour the action became general. The broadside of the Sultan alone rained shot and shell on the city. The remainder of the fleet steamed to and fro in the roadstead. The Arabs stood to the guns of the other forts with a sturdy determination until near midnight; but their fire was very ill directed, and the shots fell short or went over the ships, and the few that struck did little damage.

"The result of the engagement has not by any means fulfilled the expectations of artillerymen. The Sultan's batteries, which were fired from the eighty-ton guns of the Inflexible had so little effect on the earth-works. In considering that, it ought to be borne in mind that this ship directed her fire from a point two miles distant from the batteries. The heaviest guns of the other vessels are of twenty-five tons on the Monarch, two of twenty-two on the Alexandria, and the rest are armed with eighteen and twelve tons. The broadside of the Sultan alone rained shot and shell on the city. The remainder of the fleet steamed to and fro in the roadstead. The Arabs stood to the guns of the other forts with a sturdy determination until near midnight; but their fire was very ill directed, and the shots fell short or went over the ships, and the few that struck did little damage.

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"I took an open boat and went close alongside land. I found all the batteries facing the harbor were in a state of disrepair. An Arab informed me that many hundred persons had been killed between Adjami and Alexandria. An explosion occurred in the middle of the fort, killing everybody inside.

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Admiral Seymour landed about 1,000 marines at Alexandria on the 14th inst., the bulk of whom were sent to guard the Khedive in his palace. They represented all the war ships in the harbor, the American complement being sixty men. Arabs were pillaging the town, and 200 marines were given orders to march about the city and shoot and kill. The British troops were continually encountering a party of 500 jackets spiked nineteen guns in Fort Gabbari. The number of Christians massacred by the mob is estimated at 2,000. It is stated that Arabi Pasha was a fugitive, and that his troops were dispersing. The Turkish Prime Minister maintains he must be treated as a rebel. Arabi gave orders to murder the Khedive, and burn and pillage the city before quitting it. The fire continued with unabated fury, and women were seen throwing petroleum upon buildings. All the Arabs carried white handkerchiefs on sticks. Some Egyptian police were still on duty helping to maintain order. Twenty armed Europeans, who escaped the general massacre, were told by a Pasha, whom they met on their way through the town, that the Egyptian killed numbered over six hundred. The whole of Arabi's army were blown up in one fort during the bombardment. A Constantinople dispatch of the 14th says that at midnight the council of Turkish Ministers decided to make efforts to arrange for the evacuation of the city. The Turkish Prime Minister held that Arabi Pasha must be treated as a rebel. A London dispatch says that England will proceed vigorously against the Egyptian rebels, but will comply with no act prejudicial to the rights of the Sultan. England and France are in accord touching the policy to be pursued.

Advices from Alexandria of Sunday, July 16, were to the effect that Arabi Pasha was awaiting reinforcements from Cairo, and intending marching in force on Alexandria. Admiral Seymour was taking precautions to meet the reinforcements. Arabi had been defeated by the British at the Khedive. The fire continued, and incendiaries were shot daily. It is believed that whole families of Europeans were thrown into the flames. Five Arabi soldiers were captured and handed over to the Khedive, who gave orders to have them shot by loyal troops. English sailors flogged many Arabs who were guilty of arson, pillage, or rape, and four men were shot for murder and one for espionage. The grain market had reopened, but hundreds of people were starving and homeless. The bombardment is known to have almost exterminated the Egyptian artillery corps. American marines were sent to land at Alexandria to aid in restoring order, and were speedily followed by Germans, neither receiving instructions from their Governments. The identical note presented by the British to the Porte on July 15, is understood to be an expedition to Egypt to occupy the country three months, the term to be extended upon the demand of the Khedive, and no European commissioners to accompany the Turkish troops.

Admiral Seymour issued a manifesto at Alexandria, on July 17, announcing that he had undertaken, with the consent of the Egyptian Government, the restoration of order. Nobody was allowed to leave town after sunset. Some improvements were noted in the aspect of Alexandria. The ruins had been cleared away in some quarters, and dangerous buildings demolished by dynamite. The fire had almost entirely ceased. One hotel was opened, and provisions had begun to arrive from the country. Though incendiaries and robbers were being shot and captured, pillaging still continued to some extent. In the provinces anarchy was reported to rule, and a massacre of eighty Europeans was said to have occurred at Mahalia. Refugees from Cairo reported that a holy war was being proclaimed, and an outbreak among the natives of that city was believed to be imminent.

From 639 to 1517 Egypt was ruled by the independent Moslem Princes. From 1517 to 1811 the country was under the absolute control of Turkey. After the French and English complications of the First Napoleon's time, Mehmet Ali was appointed Governor. The Bays rebelled against him, but after a series of wars he became virtual master of the country. After a long conflict with Turkey he secured the recognition of his dynasty from the Sultan, the five great powers of Europe guaranteeing the succession and the fulfillment of conditions on the part of Turkey.

In this way Egypt came into European politics as the ward of the nations, the powers all having an interest in the conduct of her affairs. In 1869 the Suez Canal was opened, and the title of king or Khedive, and in 1878 the title of Khedive (Isma'il I.) the right to conclude treaties with foreign powers and to maintain armies.

He made the Khedive virtually independent, and he proceeded to inaugurate a grand system of public improvements. His not well-directed enthusiasm ended in the distress of his people and the bankruptcy of the country. In 1876, after three years of such reckless expenditure and loose management, England and France interfered under a clause of the guarantee of 1841, compelled Isma'il I. to abdicate, put Mohammed Tewfik, the present Khedive, on the throne, and placed the administration of affairs under the supervision of two Controllers General, representing the two European Governments. In 1880 the Khedive appointed an International Commission of Enquiry to examine the financial condition of Egypt and frame a law regulating the relations between Egypt and her creditors.

Both of these steps were taken with the consent of all the guaranteeing powers, and for a time it seemed that the Controllers General would carry out without difficulty much needed reforms. A great deal was accomplished, but the European methods, while they admittedly made the condition of the people better, excited the prejudice of the Arabs, or Mohammedans, and this dissatisfaction was encouraged by Turkish emissaries.

Among the younger men of the Mohammedan party was Arabi Bey, who, after an adventurous career in the army, became Minister of War. He was from the first a decided constitutional government, the claimants ignoring the fact that the Board of Control had given the country the first semblance of constitutional government it had ever known. The Board of Control, selected by the army, or under the influence of the army, became the creature of the War Minister, and soon came in conflict with the Khedive and the Controllers General. This conflict ripened into open rebellion on the part of Arabi's followers, and the Khedive was held for a time virtually a prisoner.

England and France primarily, and Germany, Austria and Russia, an incidental way, were under obligations to stand by the Khedive and the Controllers General, and very early in the agitation England made the demand that Arabi Bey be retired and the status quo re-established. The Khedive was powerless, and could not comply with the demand. Turkey put forward her claim to intervene in such cases under old treaties, and negotiations were opened making the matter of settlement a European question. In the end the British Government, in its jealousy of the several nations and the bear interest in bonds, and for weeks the question was given an artificial color through the manipulation of speculators.

England, having made the demand that the Khedive and the Controllers General should be re-established in full authority, prepared quietly to stand by it, and after a conference at Constantinople, the representatives of the powers decided that, under certain contingencies, England should take the initiative in armed intervention. Arabi Bey was ordered to suspend work on the Alexandria fortifications to stand by the Khedive and the Controllers General, and very early in the agitation England made the demand that Arabi Bey be retired and the status quo re-established. The Khedive was powerless, and could not comply with the demand. Turkey put forward her claim to intervene in such cases under old treaties, and negotiations were opened making the matter of settlement a European question. In the end the British Government, in its jealousy of the several nations and the bear interest in bonds, and for weeks the question was given an artificial color through the manipulation of speculators.

In this action England represents Europe, and there is no chance for misunderstanding on this point. But on the question of how far she

may proceed after bombardment there is chance for misunderstanding at every step, and there is a possibility of half of Europe becoming involved in the trouble.

### PORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The conference report on the national bank charter bill was agreed to by the Senate on the 11th inst. The river and harbor bill was completed in committee of the whole, its amount being \$20,924,175, and one or two feeble attempts at action upon it were made. Mr. Ingalls denounced the measure as an unconstitutional and disgraceful. Mr. Morrill made a favorable report on the bill to repeal the export duty on tobacco, and Mr. Groome reported an act to prevent the payment of double pensions. The President nominated Frederick T. Dubois to be Marshal for Idaho, Joseph W. Robbins to be Surveyor General for Arizona, and Alex. A. Adie to be Third Assistant Secretary of State. The House spent the day in working on the bill to amend the act relating to the committee of the whole. An amendment was adopted authorizing the establishment of an industrial Indian school on the Pawnee reservation in Nebraska. The appropriation for the geological survey was increased to \$220,000.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill occupied the exclusive attention of